CHAIR’S SUMMARY

The conference is organized by the Ministry of Economic Affairs of the Netherlands, The Hague Institute for Global Justice and The Prince of Wales’s International Sustainability Unit.

I. Introduction

Around 300 delegates from governments, international organizations, civil society and the private sector gathered from 1-3 March 2016 in The Hague, the Netherlands for the international wildlife conference 'Save Wildlife: Act now or Game over'. The main objective of the conference was developing concrete and action-oriented proposals for the conservation of wildlife and the prevention and combat of wildlife crime. The conference has built on the London and Kasane Conferences on the illegal wildlife trade, and has set the stage for the Hanoi Conference, due to take place later in 2016.

The conference has placed particular emphasis on facilitating sustainable livelihoods and economic development and on strengthening law enforcement. Participants have got together in working groups dedicated to identifying good practices, with the goal of striking 'Wildlife Deals': concrete, cross-sectorial action plans made by different configurations of stakeholders which will have a direct impact and which represent creative, shared commitments. The deals will seek to reinforce and prompt real action in several areas including tourism, anti-corruption, technology, transportation, finance, and demand reduction.

Participants recognized the political momentum to stop the poaching crisis and put an end to illegal trade in wildlife and its products as expressed in particular by the London and Kasane declarations, UN General Assembly resolution and numerous measures taken in appropriate international fora such as CITES and UNODC.

The problems arising from poaching and illegal crime in wildlife are a disrupting force for a broad range of issues. First of all it leads to an enormous loss of biodiversity with certain species facing the threat of extinction. It is up to us to act on this man-made disaster inflicted on animals. Secondly, there is a disruptive socio-economic impact on local communities living close to the animals.

The sheer scale of the problem and the extremely violent nature of poaching, criminal gangs and terrorist organisations as well as the vast sums of money involved require international and coordinated action.

Throughout the chain of illegal trade from source, transit and destination countries tailor made projects focusing on concrete solutions on the ground are needed to ensure concerted efforts. These projects require active participation from all stakeholders – particularly local communities, NGO's and private sectors.

II. Setting the Scene

The opening statement was provided by **Minister Martijn van Dam**, State Secretary for Economic Affairs of the Netherlands, who emphasized the importance of creating alternative sources of income for local communities in order to conserve wildlife. Minister Van Dam also underscored that poaching must be addressed urgently, as wildlife crime is increasingly a serious organized crime, as defined under the United Nations Convention on Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC). He observed that Europe is both a destination and transit area for illegal wildlife products, and therefore has a responsibility to undertake measures to prevent and combat wildlife trafficking.

In his keynote speech, **Mr. John Scanlon**, the Secretary-General of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), warned that the extinction of many species is imminent due to wildlife trafficking. He noted, however, that many initiatives and concrete actions are already underway, including the upcoming Conference of Parties of CITES in Johannesburg this year. He concluded therefore that, as far as he is concerned, "it's not game over, it's game on."

In his remarks, **Dr. Abi Williams**, President of The Hague Institute for Global Justice, underscored the need for multi-stakeholder approaches to addressing illegal wildlife trade, stating that "we must adopt innovative and flexible arrangements to allow different stakeholders to bring their unique strengths to bear upon conservation efforts." He also urged participants to consider how the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda might inform and inspire concrete actions to prevent and combat wildlife trafficking.

The Honorable **Claudia Mc Murray** from the Prince of Wales' International Sustainability Unit noted that, although there has been tremendous activity to combat wildlife crime in the past years, more action is needed. She highlighted the need for greater involvement of the private sector and strengthening support for the EU Action Plan against Wildlife Trafficking. **Ms. Mette Løyche Wilkie**, Director of the Division of Environmental Policy Implementation of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) also stressed that saving wildlife requires acting now with collective, well-coordinated and evidence-based action across different levels.

During lunch, the organization **Stop Ivory** organized a side-event on stopping the supply of ivory and securing stockpiles from illegal trade. Additionally, **National Geographic** screened the documentary *Warlords of Ivory*. Participants also had the opportunity to visit the **Wildlife Expo**, which showed confiscated wildlife items and various exhibitions by NGOs.

To facilitate connections between policymakers and practitioners, the conference continued with presentations of **experiences from the field**, featuring two members of the Black Mambas Anti-Poaching Unit – a primarily female organization engaged in tackling the poaching of rhinoceroses in South Africa's Balule area. They showcased their anti-poaching efforts and community outreach work, which involves engaging children via educational programs.

To place these experiences within a broader policy framework, The Hague Institute organized a subsequent **plenary panel on the nexus between law enforcement and sustainable development responses to illegal wildlife trade**. Moderated by Professor Louise Fresco (Wageningen University), the panel featured presentations by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the Black Mambas Anti-Poaching Unit, the African Parks Network (APN), and the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED). Mr. Tim Steele (UNODC) compared efforts to combat the illicit drug trade with efforts to combat wildlife crime, suggesting that development and creating alternative livelihoods can be effective in both cases. Dr. Dilys Roe (IIED), discussed how overemphasizing law enforcement can have negative social impacts on local communities. She observed that respectful partnerships between law enforcement agencies and local communities are critical, and that the socio-economic value of wildlife must be recognized as an incentive for conservation. Mr. Andrew Parker (APN) stressed that poaching does not only affect wildlife, but has repercussions on the entire landscape, which affects local populations. He advocated for the effective involvement of local communities in conservation efforts. Mr. Craig Spencer (Black Mambas Anti-Poaching Unit) emphasized that it is essential to engage the whole community when tackling poaching and its drivers. All panelists agreed that law enforcement and sustainable development must be complementary and mutually reinforcing if illegal wildlife trade is to be addressed effectively.

In their **session on the importance of local communities**, Dr. Holly Dublin from the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) detailed the importance and complexities of engaging local communities as the first line of defense in combatting illegal wildlife trade. She emphasized three ways to encourage the positive participation of these communities: strengthening disincentives for illegal behavior; increasing incentives for stewardship; and decreasing the costs of living with wildlife. She said that alternative livelihoods do not necessarily exclude incentives for poaching, and that more is needed to strengthen the capacity of local communities to benefit from wildlife. IUCN also guided participants through a quiz testing their knowledge of wildlife conservation.

To set the scene for Day 2, the concept of Wildlife Deals was introduced to focus work in the working groups. Wildlife Deals are concrete, cross-sectorial action plans made by different configurations of stakeholders which commit themselves to real action. To inspire the participants, Mr. Johan van der Gronden, Director of WWF Netherlands, presented several **wildlife crime initiatives** in an interactive discussion on lessons learned and possibilities for action and cooperation. He reiterated the urgency of the issues under discussion, as poaching is increasing and there is a strong need for concrete actions on the ground. Recognizing the strong political commitment that already exists, he emphasized that more countries and organizations must be involved in the debate on how to combat wildlife crime. He also referred to new initiatives such as the Wildlife Justice Commission and the memorandum of understanding between TRAFFIC and the Alibaba Group, which pledges zero tolerance towards the sale of illegal wildlife products via Alibaba's e-commerce site.

III. Highlights of the working groups

Day 2 was devoted to working groups, which sought to translate knowledge and commitment into concrete action, and promote engagement among different stakeholder groups. The goal was to conclude a series of "Wildlife Deals."

Additionally, the Netherlands Forensic Institute and the Dutch enforcement authorities organized side-events on the use of wildlife forensics and on CITES enforcement experience, respectively.

A total of six working groups were organized by different organizations:

The **working group on technology** (The Hague Institute for Global Justice) was chaired by the Swedish State Secretary for Environment and Energy, Ms. Gunvor Ericson, and looked at the challenges and opportunities arising from the use of technology to protect wildlife and improve the effectiveness of conservation efforts. The session was organized in collaboration with the Smart Parks-initiative, the Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement, and the Netherlands Forensic Institute. This working group focused on the following themes:

- Finding new, high-tech solutions to prevent and combat poaching; and
- Capacity building and training involving the entire justice/law enforcement chain to prevent and combat illegal wildlife trade.

Wildlife Deals

- Wildlife Deal Smart Parks
- Wildlife Deal Wild CAT - Wildlife Crime Analyst Toolbox
- Wildlife Deal The Power of Forensics

The **working group on effective governance** (The Hague Institute for Global Justice), moderated by Rob Sijstermans (Clingendael), discussed how issues of corruption, fraud, and money laundering can be addressed through cooperation between and within governments, as well as with civil society and the private sector. The working group featured presentations by UNODC, the Kenya Wildlife Service, the Dutch Public Prosecutor, and the Netherlands Tax Investigation Agency (FIOD). The discussions centered on:

- The need for effective governance throughout the law enforcement chain with a whole-of-government approach; and
- The need for effective anti-corruption and effective governance mechanisms at all levels.

Wildlife Deal to be

- The UNODC has received several expressions of interest from governments and civil society to replicate and expand the cooperation it is undertaking with the Kenya Wildlife Service to find effective ways to tackle corruption. Furthermore, representatives from several Public Prosecutor Services have agreed to share expertise on how to improve intra-governmental

cooperation to ensure better criminal prosecutions of wildlife crimes.

The **working group on sustainable livelihoods and economic development - Catalyzing Action: Engaging communities in the battle against Illegal Wildlife Trade** (IUCN) featured presentations by representatives of the private sector, the tourism sector, governments and NGOs. These presentations involved a summary of declarations and resolutions, as well as an overview of 10 existing Wildlife Deals to inspire participants to create their own deals. The participants of this working group also discussed and agreed upon new rules of engagement with local communities, including rules relating to the equitable sharing of benefits. The participants also agreed that partnerships must be transparent and accountable; that the costs to communities of living with wildlife should be taken into account; and that respect for the legitimacy of local communities as partners is important.

Wildlife Deals

- Wildlife Deal Community 'Venture Capital' Fund
- Wildlife Deal Holistic approach to engage communities
- Wildlife Deal 10,000 Voices: balancing the needs of wildlife and people in Zambia
- Wildlife Deal Rules of Engagement for Communities Tackling Illegal Wildlife Trade

The **working group on demand reduction** (TRAFFIC) was led by Mr. Sabri Zain. Participants discussed various research areas that need more attention, including the trade in and use of wildlife products, and audience segmentation and behavior. Participants also discussed better ways to involve stakeholders (especially the private sector) and how to find an innovative approach towards demand reduction. They concluded that it is paramount to encourage an exchange of information between experts and practitioners.

Wildlife Deals

- Wildlife Deal Global Network of Wildlife Trafficking Demand Reduction Experts
- Wildlife Deal Online Resource Bank on Demand Reduction
- Wildlife Deal Pangolins

The **working groups on finance and tourism** opened with presentations from representatives of the private sector (including the International Air Transport Association (IATA), Barclays bank, and Wilderness Safaris, a Safari Tour Operator). Knowledge sharing, transparency, and cooperation were the main topics of discussion in the working group on finance. The working group on tourism focused on how the tourism sector can share financial benefits with local communities and encourage local governments to invest in wildlife conservation, with particular emphasis on the need for long-term commitments and increased and active engagement from operators and tourism companies to share best practices.

IV. High Level Segment

On Day 3, Minister van Dam welcomed the participants. The last day of the conference was also World Wildlife Day. EU Commissioner for the Environment, Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, **Mr. Karmenu Vella**, introduced the EU Action Plan against Wildlife Trafficking. He highlighted the three main goals of the plan: to help protect biodiversity; to enhance economic development; and to contribute to peace and stability.

In his remarks, **Mr. Rory Stewart**, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Environment and Rural Affairs of the United Kingdom welcomed the initiative taken by Minister van Dam to organize the conference. He noted that, although everyone involved in combating wildlife trafficking is on the same page when it comes to their perception of urgency, cooperation has been lacking. Mr. Stewart welcomed the EU Action Plan against Wildlife Trafficking as a step towards increased cooperation.

Round Table Highlights
During a closed, high-level roundtable, Ministers and high delegates, CEOs and high-level representatives from civil society from 40 countries shared their views on the conference themes of law enforcement and sustainable livelihoods. The discussion was moderated by **Dr. Abi Williams**, President of The Hague Institute.

Minister Van Dam welcomed the participants to the high-level round table and pointed out it is up to the high-level representatives to give a crystal clear political signal and commitment to save our wildlife; not by means of words but by concrete actions. Minister van Dam opened the high level segment with a film that showed the impressions and inspiration of the last two days. He highlighted that the actions of the past have been a beginning but have not been sufficient to save our wildlife in a sustainable way.

A video was shown by **Mr. Francis Gatare**, CEO of the Rwanda development board. Mr Gatare described the efforts by the Rwandan government to make Akagera National Park an example of effective park management. The recent introduction of lions and the upcoming reintroduction of rhinos to the park will make Rwanda a big 5 destination and will ensure proceeds from tourism. Minister van Dam pledged the financial resources needed to translocate 2 rhinos to Akagera National Park. The ambassador of Rwanda thanked the Dutch government for its continuing support.

Wildlife Deal
- Re-introduction of Black Rhinoceroses to Rwanda

The high-level discussion **highlighted the following issues**:

On law enforcement:
- The International Consortium on Combatting Wildlife Crime was mentioned as a prime example of international cooperation that is badly needed. Academia, enforcement and policy centers need to work together.
- Increased political pressure from the media and members of parliament indicates the growing attention of the general public to the fight against wildlife crime.
- The EU Action Plan against Wildlife Trafficking was welcomed and will serve to "hold up the EU side of the deal."
- The necessity of matching innovative ideas with the resources required for their realization is paramount, especially in the context of using technology in law enforcement efforts.
- A proposal emerged on the need to place recovered assets and illegal proceeds from wildlife crime into a conservation fund that ensures financing for conservation purposes.
- Wildlife trafficking is a transnational crime requiring a coherent, coordinated response. There is a need to make better use of relevant best practices used in the fields of human trafficking and drug trafficking.

On sustainable livelihoods:
- The problem of poaching is intricately linked to poverty. Both wildlife and local populations are trying to survive and are often competing for the same resources: land and water.
- A strong call was made not to criminalize the rural poor. Rather, investment should be made in the provision of key services like education to involve local communities in efforts to stop poaching.
- The need for more funding for community projects was highlighted. Participants also highlighted the need for the better use of existing funds, as well as the coordination of donor funds.
- The need for a clearing house mechanism to monitor Wildlife Deals, show progress, results and lessons learned was mentioned.

- A greater diversification of local economies is needed to provide viable alternatives to wildlife crime.

Parallel Working Group
Simultaneous to the high-level a parallel working group for the other delegates was taking place. This was an opportunity to continue work on more Wildlife Deals.

Wildlife Deals
- Wildlife Deal Positive List for Regulation Pet Trade
- Wildlife Deal Prioritizing Enforcement and setting up a Conservation of Wild Birds Fund in Malta
- Wildlife Deal Sustainable Choice for Tourism

V. Overview of all Wildlife Deals

Participants recognised the concept of Wildlife Deals as an effective means of contributing to the effort to stop poaching and illegal crime in wildlife and bringing together governments and stakeholders from civil society. Wildlife Deals are concrete, cross-sectoral actions involving different configurations of stakeholders, which will have a direct impact and represent creative, shared commitments.

During the conference, 14 'Wildlife Deals' were concluded. Subject areas included law enforcement, community engagement, finance, sustainable livelihoods and economic development, demand reduction and species-specific activities to save black rhinoceroses and pangolins. On the theme of Law Enforcement 8 Wildlife Deals were concluded. Focusing on demand reduction efforts, using advanced technologies for enforcement and effective governance. On Sustainable Livelihoods and Economic Development 6 new deals were concluded.

Activities relating to Wildlife Deals are **ongoing**. In addition to the 14 deals concluded at the conference, seven more deals were initiated during the conference, which are at this stage (April 2016) being finalised too. All of these latter deals stem from the working group on sustainable livelihoods and economic development **-** Catalyzing Action: Engaging communities in the battle against Illegal Wildlife Trade (IUCN). This means that at today's standings the conference yielded a total of 21 Wildlife Deals.

Law Enforcement	**Sustainable Livelihoods and Economic Development**
Wildlife Deal Smart Parks	Wildlife Deal Community 'Venture Capital' Fund
Wildlife Deal Wild CAT - Wildlife Crime Analyst Toolbox	Wildlife Deal Holistic approach to engage communities
Wildlife Deal The Power of Forensics	Wildlife Deal 10,000 Voices: balancing the needs of wildlife and people in Zambia
Wildlife Deal Global Network of Wildlife Trafficking Demand Reduction Experts	Wildlife Deal Rules of Engagement for Communities Tackling Illegal Wildlife Trade
Wildlife Deal Online Resource Bank on Demand Reduction	Re-introduction of Black Rhinoceroses to Rwanda
Wildlife Deal Pangolins	Wildlife Deal Sustainable Choice for Tourism
Wildlife Deal Positive List for Regulation Pet Trade	Wildlife Deal Sustainable Livelihoods of Fishers in Cotonou, Benin to support Sea Turtle

	Conservation
Wildlife Deal Prioritizing Enforcement and setting up a Conservation of Wild Birds Fund in Malta	Wildlife Deal Engaging communities to help protect Deer, Tigers and Elephants of the Sundarbans and Chittagong Hills
	Wildlife Deal Developing and scaling up more diverse and sustainable livelihood options in South West Cameroon to reduce illegal off take
	Wildlife Deal Support to implementing the National Ivory Action Plan and conserving elephants by engaging local communities
	Wildlife Deal Improving the livelihoods of local communities who live and depend on biodiversity in Bolivia
	Wildlife Deal Getting the tourism sector to contribute more directly to ensure secure habitats for wildlife through the leasing of land
	Wildlife Deal creating tangible incentives from wildlife and a sense of ownership for local communities in Namibia

In the annex of this summary an overview of the Wildlife Deals can be found.

VI. Closing session

Minister Molewa from the Republic of South Africa and Chair of the 17th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (CoP) of CITES that will take place in Johannesburg, South Africa from 24 September to 5 October 2016 showed us a video on South Africa management of wildlife resources in relation to law enforcement requirements and the need to balance conservation requirements with economic development. After this inspiring video Minister Molewa introduced the themes of the 17th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES.

Minister van Dam presented his chair's summary which will among other things serve as input for the conference to be held in Hanoi later this year and the 17th CITES Conference of the Parties.
This Conference has made clear that the international community stands ready to translate the political momentum from the London and Kasane conferences into concrete action. The Conference has shown that if we act now the fight against poaching and illegal wildlife trafficking can be won. It's game on.

SAVE WILDLIFE
ACT NOW OR GAME OVER
WILDLIFE CONFERENCE
THE HAGUE 1-3 MARCH 2016

Annex Wildlife Deals

Law Enforcement	Sustainable Livelihoods and Economic Development
Wildlife Deal Smart Parks	Wildlife Deal Community 'Venture Capital' Fund
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Law Enforcement

Wildlife Deal Smart Parks - Advanced Instrumentation for Wildlife Protection



Objectives

- To use advanced instrumentation for wildlife protection by deploying high-tech multisensory tracks that prevent poaching.
- To provide training to rangers so they can work with this technology, detect the poachers and collect evidence to bring them to justice.

Rationale

Smart Parks intends to integrate sensor technology for animals, in a low-cost, low-energy, effective, simple, robust, and user friendly manner. The sensors will recognize behavior of other species whose survival is not threatened (like antelopes) when poachers are active. Smart Parks will build on many initiatives that each have their strengths, so integration can and should combine these initiatives. The partners of this Wildlife Deal come from different disciplines and combine multidisciplinary academic insights and applications that can reinforce these initiatives.

Key activities

- Frequent meetings to keep each other updated.
- Providing proofs of concept that technology works to detect poachers. This will takes approximately 1 year.
- After this year, the partners of this Wildlife Deal can build systems and test and roll-out a working system in different areas.
- Funding application (pilot study is funded by NWO).

Contributors

Wageningen University, Sensing Clues, Shadowview, African Parks and NWO Advanced Instrumentation.

Law Enforcement
Wildlife Deal Wild CAT - Wildlife Crime Analyst Toolbox



Objectives

- To create the Wild CAT software toolbox, which will be made available for free, and will help to get an accurate overview of poaching and trafficking.
- To offer advice on the basis of information collected thanks to the Wild CAT toolbox.

Rationale

The Wild CAT software toolbox will function as an alarm service. Its software can help to create an overview of poaching and trafficking and contributes to disclosing patterns in poaching. It will be used in countries such as Zimbabwe, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, countries in the Horn of Africa, and South Africa (by the Black Mambas).

Key activities

- Make the system operational within six months.

Contributors

The Netherlands Institute for the Study of Crime and Law Enforcement (NSCR), Sensing Clues, the Zoological Conservation Society, Panthera and the United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC).

Law Enforcement
Wildlife Deal The Power of Forensics



Objectives

- To establish an International Wildlife Academy in Kenya.
- To provide training to rangers regarding methods to secure forensic intelligence and evidence at the crime scene so that forensic experts can provide evidence in court cases.

Rationale

The Power of Forensics will build on existing cooperation between the Kenya Wildlife Service and the Netherlands Forensic Institute. The partners will establish an International Wildlife Academy in Kenya. The Academy will seek to ensure capacity building and training, which involves the entire chain of law enforcement working to prevent and combat wildlife crime.

Contributors

The Kenya Wildlife Service and the Netherlands Forensic Institute.

Law Enforcement

Wildlife Deal Global Network of Wildlife Trafficking Demand Reduction Experts



Objectives

- To build a global network of demand reduction experts, practitioners and stakeholders.
- To encourage sharing of information, experiences, best practices and expertise.
- To promote greater collaboration.
- To create innovative solutions to reduce the demand for threatened species products.

Rationale

There is currently insufficient collaboration on demand reduction, and there is a need for a more evidence-based approach.

Key activities

- Research, stakeholder engagement, collaboration on joint projects, creating new innovative solutions.
- Within a few months the partners will take stock and invite more participants to join the network.

Contributors

40 participants including the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), TRAFFIC and the Zoological Society of London.

Law Enforcement
Wildlife Deal Online Resource Bank on Demand Reduction



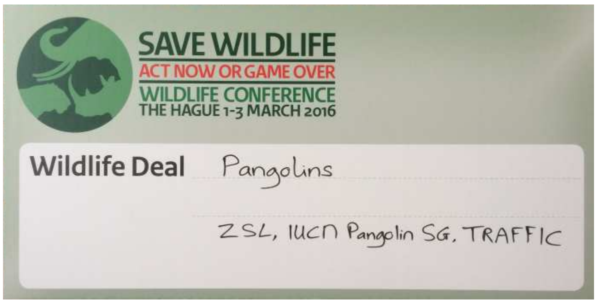
Objectives
- To establish an online resource bank on demand reduction.
- To create a one-stop repository for research, campaign materials and other resources for implementing demand reduction campaigns.

Rationale
Currently, there is no online resource bank on demand reduction that provides this service.

Key activities
- The online demand reduction resource bank is to be launched in April.

Contributors
The Government of Germany, TRAFFIC and Demand Reduction Global Network.

Law Enforcement
Wildlife Deal Pangolins



Objectives

- To understand demand for Pangolin products that are negatively impacting Pangolin populations.
- To design and implement behavioral change programs to reduce demand for Pangolins in Asia and Africa by discouraging buyers.

Rationale

Demand reduction efforts are essential to securing the conservation of Pangolins in Asia and Africa. Therefore, this Wildlife Deal aims to reduce the demand for products that are negatively impacting Pangolin populations.

Contributors

The Zoological Society of London, the IUCN SSC Pangolin Specialist Group and TRAFFIC.

Law Enforcement
Wildlife Deal Positive List for Regulation Pet Trade



Objectives
- To create a Positive List for the pet trade.
- To inform the ENVI Crime Net network of law enforcers of the goals and practicalities of this Positive List.

Rationale
A Positive List for the pet trade is the most feasible and enforceable form of regulation.

Contributors
Animal Advocacy and Protection (AAP), EnviCrimeNet and Europol.

Law Enforcement

Wildlife Deal Prioritizing Enforcement and setting up a Conservation of Wild Birds Fund in Malta



Objectives

- To develop a national list of enforcement priorities to eradicate illegal killing, trapping and trade in wild birds in Malta.
- To create a National Conservation of Wild Birds Fund in Malta.

Rationale

The partners in this Wildlife Deal will further consolidate the progress achieved by Malta as a result of recent reforms in the conservation of wild birds sector, in particular the efforts to eradicate illegal killing, trapping and trade in wild birds. The Wild Birds Regulation Unit in Malta will coordinate the development of a national list of enforcement priorities to eradicate illegal killing, trapping and trade in wild birds. In an inclusive process, this unit will engage stakeholders, including conservation NGOs, hunting organizations, and enforcement and conservation authorities. Moreover, the partners in this Wildlife Deal will establish a National Conservation of Wild Birds Fund in Malta. This fund will be partly financed from fines imposed on those who violate regulations regarding conservation of wild birds. The fund will be used to support a wide array of projects to strengthen enforcement against bird-related crime, and concrete conservation initiatives on the ground.

Key activities

- Discussions with stakeholders at the national level; liaising with Europol by June 2016.

Contributors

The Government of Malta (Wild Birds Regulation Unit), Animal Advocacy and Protection (AAP), Europol and EnviCrimeNet.

Sustainable Livelihoods and Economic Development
Wildlife Deal Community 'Venture Capital' Fund



Objectives

- To initiate a *Community 'Venture Capital' Fund*, which will promote biodiversity conservation and establish an incentive for communities to adopt rigorous governance structures that embrace accountability and transparency.
- To empower communities economically and help to alleviate dependence on illegitimate revenue streams such as illegal wildlife trafficking and other crimes, and to alleviate dependence on illegal extraction of protein and energy that is denuding entire landscapes.
- To help communities build capacity to demonstrate suitably rigorous governance capabilities required for access to the fund and to position them as legitimate business partners.
- To ensure funding from development aid agencies, foundations and the private sector and, ultimately, that *Community 'Venture Capital' Fund*-financed projects will become financially sustainable.

Rationale

Enterprise development in rural communities is very often constrained by a combination of lacking access to funds, capacity to administer funds, weak or corrupt governance structures, and opportunities for entrepreneurial endeavor and spirit to flourish. Consequently, latent economic potential is not always unlocked and transformed into commercial value for the benefit of and ownership by communities, with investment being channeled as a soft loan. Therefore, the partners to this Wildlife Deal want to establish an impact investment fund which focuses entirely on enterprise development within rural communities around the globe. The fund will not only ensure access to capital and provide related remedies (e.g. skills and capacity building) but also incentives for communities to embrace rigorous governance structures that embrace accountability and transparency, with the Public-Private Community Partnership (PPCP) model providing robust support and oversight. The Fund will focus on situations of limited or marginal enterprise development opportunities and provide investment as a grant into promoting sustainable livelihood practices that are compatible with biodiversity conservation.

Key activities:

- Identify the champion (individual or organization) to drive this concept.
- Approach development aid agencies, foundations and the private sector to secure capital to populate the fund.
- Create an administrative and governance structure for the fund which will evaluate and approve submissions and oversee disbursement of capital.
- Engage with communities to promote awareness of the fund.

- Promote awareness and articulate value proposition of the PPCP approach to local communities.
- Approve projects, build capacity and skills, and identify entrepreneurs in local communities.
- Keep track of results, through an agreed upon process of monitoring and evaluation (compliance).
- Connect peer community entrepreneurs to international business networks (investment).
- Promote co-existence between communities and protected areas.
- Enable communities to establish legal entities that help them to enter into partnerships.
- Establish public-private-community partnerships through these entities.
- Utilize the partnership to provide administrative support and oversight, technical support, regulatory support and to promote governance at multiple levels.

Contributors

The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), WILD Programme (Save Valley Conservancy) and African Parks Network.

Sustainable Livelihoods and Economic Development

Wildlife Deal Holistic approach to engage communities



Objectives

- To develop a holistic approach to community engagement in Kenya regarding wildlife management and the use of natural resources.
- To enhance sustainable livelihoods across community conservancies to secure the future of Kenya's wildlife.

Rationale

This Wildlife Deal seeks to support Government agencies in wildlife monitoring, enforcement and management through community empowerment. This is a long term initiative, following the completion of existing pilot interventions, currently largely focused focussed in the Tsavo East and Tsavo West. The initiative will build on lessons learned to scale up their impact across Kenya's Community Conservancies.

Key activities

- Enhanced learning through exchange visits between conservancies
- Development of national models
- Examples of interventions that could be up-scaled, include:
    - Building capacity and facilitating community-based wildlife monitoring;
    - Supporting existing, and building capacity for, community-based law enforcement;
    - Building capacity for community-based natural resource management (climate change adaptation/watershed management);
    - Enhancing livelihoods;
    - Developing renewable energies for community conservancies;
    - Developing sustainable financial mechanisms to support community engagement in wildlife conservation.

Contributors

The Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources and Regional Development Authorities, Kenya Wildlife Service, Kenya Wildlife Conservancies Association, Big Life Foundation and the Zoological Society of London.

Sustainable Livelihoods and Economic Development

Wildlife Deal 10,000 Voices: balancing the needs of wildlife and people in Zambia



Objectives

- To conduct thorough research into the needs and fears of the local people (10,000 Lozi) in the Liuwa Plain National Park as input into a new land use plan, seeing that there is a growing local population that lives in conflict with local wildlife (40,000 wildebeest).
- To ensure a high-quality, methodology-based response to balancing the needs of wildlife and the traditional Lozi people in Liuwa Plain National Park, in which the Lozi people are given a voice.

Rationale

Liuwa Plain National Park in Zambia is known for the second largest wildebeest migration. There are 10,000 Lozi people living in the park, living off subsistence agriculture and the fisheries pans. The people are very dependent on the natural resources. One of the threats to the wildlife is human encroachment. Therefore, there is an urgent need for the development of a new land use plan for the people and the wildlife. This might even become more pressing when a new highway from Mongu to Kalabo and onwards to Angola will be finished. This Wildlife Deal seeks to construct a new land use plan which will balance the needs of the wildlife and the people, and might comprise relocating some of the Lozi people. African Parks Network manages the Liuwa Plain National Park. The Natural Resources Development College Zambia (NRDC) can act as a knowledge partner, helping to design the research, to provide training to community staff and help with analyzing the data. Moreover, the NRDC can help with providing a methodology to find out what the needs are of the people in the park, prior to making a new land use plan. Zambia Wildlife Authority (ZAWA) is a Government partner and a partner in approving a new land use plan. WWF-Zambia is a funding and knowledge partner to African Parks Network in Zambia.

Key activities

- Internal preparations by African Parks Network to develop a project plan.
- Assign a project manager.
- Ensure communications and preparations of the communities about the research project.
- Involve the community team staff members in the research and data collection.
- Use conclusions to design a land use plan that is carried by the 10,000 people living in Liuwa Plain N.P.
- Visit Liuwa Plain N.P. by the Natural Resources Development College Zambia (NRDC) to prepare the research approach.
- Develop a methodology and design the research.

- Provide training to the local community team at Liuwa to conduct the research and collect data.
- Data analysis and conclusion.
- Endorse and support by the Zambia Wildlife Authority (ZAWA) and World Wildlife Fund (WWF)-Zambia.

Contributors
African Parks Network, Natural Resources Development College Zambia (NRDC), Zambia Wildlife Authority (ZAWA) and WWF-Zambia.

Sustainable Livelihoods and Economic Development
Wildlife Deal Rules of Engagement for Communities Tackling Illegal Wildlife Trade



Objectives

- To formulate Rules of Engagement that ensure that clear principles are followed when working with communities, including respecting their rights, ensuring accountability and acknowledging costs of living with wildlife.

Contributors

The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), Soralo, Cottar Safaris, WILD Programme (Save Valley Conservancy), Kenya Wildlife Conservation Association, Big Life Foundation, the Maasai Mara Wildlife Conservancies Association (MMWCA), and Wilderness Safaris.

Sustainable Livelihoods and Economic Development

Wildlife Deal Re-introduction of Black Rhinoceroses to Rwanda





Objectives

- To bring an endangered species back into a safe environment in Rwanda.
- To restore Akagera National Park to a 'Big Five' park and boost tourism development in Rwanda.

Rationale

In cooperation with the local community, black rhinoceroses will be re-introduced in the Akagera National Park in Rwanda. Rangers will be trained to protect them. The Netherlands will participate with 200.000 Euros, which can save two black rhinoceroses. The reintroduction of rhinoceroses in Rwanda will give positive exposure to the country which has made efforts to ensure economic development and conservation of ecosystems and wildlife. Furthermore, it will create additional employment for the local community, both directly because of the translocation of the black rhinoceroses (rangers, trackers, infrastructure work), but also indirectly because of tourism, as more visitors will create more work for tour operators, guides, lodges etc. Lastly, Akagera will become a Big Five park so that Rwanda will most likely receive more revenues from tourists which, in turn, will benefit local communities.

Key activities

- African Parks Network will translocate the rhinoceroses from South Africa to Rwanda.

Contributors

The Government of Rwanda, African Parks Network, the Ministry of Economic Affairs of the Netherlands.

Sustainable Livelihoods and Economic Development

Wildlife Deal Sustainable Choice for Tourism



Objectives

- To redirect money earned through sustainable tourism with a view to reducing poaching in the visited areas.
- To encourage sustainable livelihoods and economic development which benefit local communities.

Rationale

Enabling tourists to make sustainable tourism choices.

Contributors

The Government of Tanzania (Wildlife Management Authority, Ministry of Natural Resources & Tourism), Animal Advocacy and Protection (AAP), World Wildlife Fund (WWF) and the Government of the Netherlands.

Deals initiated at the conference, presently (April 2016) being finalised

Sustainable Livelihoods and Economic Development

Wildlife Deal Sustainable Livelihoods of Fishers in Cotonou, Benin to support Sea Turtle Conservation

Objectives

- Reducing the unsustainable off take of sea turtles
- Conservation of sea turtles in the coastal area
- Sustain local fishers' livelihoods
- Enhance law enforcement capacity of the government

Rationale

There is currently no concerted action on this worrying trend.

Key activities

- Advance or recognize and respect the rights of local people to manage and benefit from wildlife
- Strengthen the voice (participation) of local people in conservation/IWT debate and dialogue
- Build capacity of local people to tackle IWT
- Build the capacity of local people to improve their livelihoods and reduce poverty

Contributors

Government of Benin, private sector, local NGOs and the fishing community in coastal Cotonou

Sustainable Livelihoods and Economic Development

Wildlife Deal Engaging communities to help protect Deer, Tigers and Elephants of the Sundarbans and Chittagong Hills

Objectives

- Reducing illegal killing of key species
- Conserving tigers, deer and elephants
- Combatting poaching in these species
- Combatting illegal trafficking and trade in these species
- Socio economic development of local communities
- Capacity development of local communities

Rationale

Conflicts between people and wildlife can contribute to illegal killing

Key activities

- Developing rules for equitable benefit sharing
- Coordinating with the other agencies

Contributors

Bangladesh Forest Department together with: Local communities, local administration, law enforcement agencies and NGO and development partners.

Sustainable Livelihoods and Economic Development

Wildlife Deal Developing and scaling up more diverse and sustainable livelihood options in South West Cameroon to reduce illegal off take

Objectives

- Reducing illegal killing of key species (gorillas, chimps, forest elephants, commercial timber) and supporting conservation of endangered species and their habitats.
- To provide options to the community for sustainable livelihoods (other than mining, palm oil and tourism) as well as alternative protein sources to help reduce incentives for poaching.

Rationale

The level of off take is unsustainable.

Key activities

- Advance or recognize and respect the rights of local people to manage and benefit from wildlife
- Build the capacity of local people to manage and benefit from wildlife
- Strengthen the voice (participation) of local people in conservation/IWT debate and dialogue
- Include local people in wildlife monitoring and enforcement networks
- Build capacity of local people to tackle IWT
- Build the capacity of local people to improve their livelihoods and reduce poverty
- Promote participatory development of livelihood options and promote self determination

Contributors

African Conservation Foundation, local NGOs, communities and Government of Cameroon
Community-based organisations, traditional government institutions, local NGOs, International NGOs.

Sustainable Livelihoods and Economic Development

Wildlife Deal Support to implementing the National Ivory Action Plan and conserving elephants by engaging local communities

Objectives

- Reducing poaching and wildlife crime related to key species in commercial trade (elephant, lion, chimpanzee, gorilla, crocodile, bongo, hippopotamus) by 'protecting' humans
- Reduce poaching of elephants
- Strengthen the capacity of local communities to steward wildlife

Rationale

There is a need to better engage the local communities to try and reduce and control IWT of key species.

Key activities

- Developing a new policy on wildlife crime and protected areas
- Strengthening the laws and legislation in support of policy

Contributors

Private sector, local communities and NGOs in Gabon.

Sustainable Livelihoods and Economic Development

Wildlife Deal Improving the livelihoods of local communities who live and depend on biodiversity in Bolivia

Objectives

- Reducing unsustainable harvest of key species (jaguar, vicuña, caiman, commercial timber)
- To provide options to the community for sustainable livelihoods (other than mining, palm oil and tourism) as well as alternative protein sources to help reduce incentives for poaching

Rationale

The level of off take is unsustainable.

Key activities

- Advance or recognize and respect the rights of local people to manage and benefit from wildlife
- Build the capacity of local people to manage and benefit from wildlife
- Build capacity of local people to tackle IWT
- Build the capacity of local people to improve their livelihoods and reduce poverty
- Promote participatory development of livelihood options and promote self determination

Contributors

Indigenous people and local communities, local government and national government.

Sustainable Livelihoods and Economic Development

Wildlife Deal Getting the tourism sector to contribute more directly to ensure secure habitats for wildlife through the leasing of land

Objectives

- Ensuring secure and safe habitats for Kenya's iconic wildlife.
- To get 50% of all tourism companies to contribute towards leasing land/habitats for wildlife.

Rationale

- The tourism sector today is totally dependent on this land to ensure their tourism experience they market includes lion, leopards, elephants and rhino, among other species. This requires providing the communities with rights and benefits to secure their land. It cannot be done with national parks and reserves alone.
- Government needs to find other sources of revenue to ensure secure and safe habitats for wildlife inside and outside of national parks.

Key activities

- Advance or recognize and respect the rights of local people to manage and benefit from wildlife
- Build the capacity of local people to manage and benefit from wildlife
- Strengthen the voice (participation) of local people in conservation/IWT debate and dialogue
- Include local people in wildlife monitoring and enforcement networks
- Build capacity of local people to tackle IWT
- Build the capacity of local people to improve their livelihoods and reduce poverty
- Promote participatory development of livelihood options and promote self determination
- Lobby government to regulate tourism outside parks and reserves and to support the leasing of land under clear conditions that benefit local communities

Contributors

Kenya's tourism operators, landowners and the government.

Sustainable Livelihoods and Economic Development

Wildlife Deal Creating tangible incentives from wildlife and a sense of ownership for local communities in Namibia

Objectives

- Securing wildlife and habitats on communal lands in Namibia
- To involve local communities in management and conservation of wildlife, as the live with or co-habit with this wildlife
- For wildlife to be viewed by communities as a valuable asset and therefore protect it from poaching
- Wildlife to contribute to sustainable development and poverty alleviation

Rationale

Wildlife trade barriers and recent hunting bans from other countries would choke off revenues to local communities, thereby reducing their incentive to share the land with wildlife.

Key activities

- Create alternative incentives for communities to live with wildlife
- Advance or recognize and respect the rights of local people to manage and benefit from wildlife
- Build the capacity of local people to manage and benefit from wildlife
- Strengthen the voice (participation) of local people in conservation/IWT debate and dialogue
- Include local people in wildlife monitoring and enforcement networks
- Build capacity of local people to tackle IWT
- Build the capacity of local people to improve their livelihoods and reduce poverty
- Promote participatory development of livelihood options and promote self determination
- Lobby government to regulate tourism outside parks and reserves and to support the leasing of land under clear conditions that benefit local communities

Contributors

Local communities, NGOs, private sector and government.